



THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. XII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5th, 1885

NUMBER 34

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
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Rios (central line) 9:28 a.m.; Lafayette (Quiluz) 5:00 p.m.;
Porto Novo (branch from Barra) 11:23 a.m.; Cachoeira (85
p.m. branch) 11:43 a.m.; São Paulo (8 P & Rio R) 6
p.m. Downward, leaves Barra at 6 a.m.; Lafayette 7:30 a.m.;
Porto Novo 12:30 p.m.; arriving at Barra 4:20 and Rio 6:55
p.m. Connects with Valenciana line at Descegnon; Rio
das Flores line at Commercio; União Mineira line at Ser-
ranix Oeste de Minas (S. João d'El-Rey) line at Sítio;
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Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio at 6 p.m.; arriving
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5:10 p.m. Cachoeira 6:00 p.m. Downward, leaves Cachoeira
at 6:40 a.m.; Porto Novo 6:30 a.m.; Entre Rios 10:50 a.m.;
arriving at Barra 2:14 p.m. and at Rio at 5:30 p.m.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 8:30 a.m., and 3 p.m., the
first going to Entre Rios and the second to Barra do Parai-
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niterói (Sancti Annæ)
7:53 a.m., arriving at Barra 11:20 and Macuco 2:05 p.m.
Returns from Barra 2:15, Cordeiro 9:10 and Barra
Friburgo 11:20 p.m., arriving at Niterói 7:55 p.m.
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CORCOVADO R. R.—Trains leave the Station at Come-
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2:15, 2:45, 4:15 and 5:45 p.m. on Sundays and holidays;
and at 6:30 and 10 a.m. and at 2 and 5:15 p.m. on week days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS and R.R.—Steamers leave
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week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays.

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Dr. Alexandre Calazas—Surgeon and Physician—
Office, Rua Primeiro de Março No. 22. From 1 to 3 p.m.
Residence, Rua de S. Francisco Xavier No. 47.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Edm. Surgeon and
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 25th and 26th of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER 5th, 1885.

The completion of his sixtieth year on the 2nd instant was an event for which His Majesty the Emperor deserved and received hearty congratulations from all sides. To have reached such an age, the greater part of whose years have been spent upon the throne, is an experience far out of the common course of life, but when to it is added the continued enjoyment of a vigorous good health and an active interest in all that affects his capital and people, His Majesty merits a distinction in the way of congratulation which falls to the lot of but few monarchs. It must be borne in mind that the task which fell to the lot of D. Pedro II was not an easy one, for he inherited a throne built upon prejudices, customs and institutions which have been serious barriers to the progress and development of the nation over which he was chosen to rule. How well he has addressed himself to this task, the impartial historian alone can tell. That he has kept his life pure and free from the vices so common to men of his station, is a matter for which Brazil, as well as he himself, is to be sincerely congratulated; but that his personal example has not been more closely followed by his people is unquestionably as full of regret to him as to the best and most patriotic of his subjects. It may be that His Majesty has not accomplished all that could be wished, nor all that was within his power to accomplish; all these he probably recognizes and regrets as deeply as any Brazilian can do. There still remains for him, let us hope, many years of vigorous life, within which much can be done which his heart and experience must point out as absolutely necessary to the welfare of his people. That he may live to accomplish these labors, is a wish which none can express more heartily than ourselves.

THERE is a very singular unanimity among our foreign exchanges on the question of emancipation of slavery in Brazil—all stating that by the terms of the recently adopted law slavery becomes finally extinct. It is quite improbable that the foreign press has invented this story, and it is equally improbable that they would have gone so far as to declare slavery extinct without some definite information to that effect. As these announcements were made before any mail advices could have been received, the inference can not be avoided that telegraphic news was sent from Brazil to the effect that the adoption of the Saraiva-Cotegipe bill puts an end to slavery

within this empire. Whether the department of foreign affairs is responsible for this falsehood we do not know, but certain it is that the falsehood has been very widely circulated and that the government has taken no steps whatever to correct it. What the influence of such a deception will be, we leave the government to anticipate. It should not be forgotten that the foreign representatives here can not have failed to inform their governments of the real state of affairs concerning Brazilian slavery, and that, therefore, those governments will not be deceived by any false telegrams about its final extinction. And it should not be forgotten, also, that this is not the first time that the news has gone out about the abolition of slavery in Brazil. Whittier was once deceived by the news thus sent out, and was led to sing the praises of the Emperor and his people in words that should now make their cheeks burn with shame. It is not a difficult task to deceive the world for a time in such a matter, but it will be very difficult to recover the confidence lost when once the truth is known.

ACCORDING to our São Paulo exchanges, one of which is the private organ of the minister of agriculture, the government has no intention of leasing the Ypanema iron works, nor has the minister of agriculture any opinion on that matter contrary to the well-known prejudices of the Emperor against permitting this costly plaything to pass out of the control of the state. The rumors current a short time since that these works were about to be leased, may be considered as quite unfounded. On practical grounds, this policy is much to be deplored. The government has now been trying to develop these works for more than a century, but has never yet succeeded in making them pay more than a fraction of their running expenses. Enormous sums of money have been expended in buildings, costly machinery and experiments, commission after commission have been appointed to investigate them, a library of reports and suggestions have been written—and yet the great Ypanema iron works are now just where they were a century ago, an useless, undeveloped and costly enterprise. The state has demonstrated its incompetence, over and over again, to successfully develop and manage this industry; and yet, instead of turning the property over to private management and saving the money which will be expended fruitlessly upon it in the future, it deliberately elects to continue the costly farce. Nothing is more certain than that the Ypanema iron works will never be a successful and paying industry under official control, while on the contrary it might be made of very great benefit to the country if left to private administration. It is a serious misfortune for Brazil that her rulers are still indisposed to consult the real interests of the country in these matters, and leave all such undertakings to those most competent to manage them.

THE local press has recently been engaged in an active campaign against the abuses which have become fixed upon the police system of this city, and with so much of success that they have forced the chief of police to offer explanations and excuses, as well as denials, in regard to them. And not the least interesting part of the controversy is that the *Gazeta da Tarde* has actually gone so far as to "interview" the minister of justice and draw from him the ingenuous confession that the government can not dismiss the chief of police while under fire, but may do so just before or after the January elections. It is very generally admitted that the police administration of this capital was never worse than it now is, nor were the vagabond and

disorderly elements of society ever so active and bold as at the present time. Our colleagues of the daily press have published the names of a considerable number of well-known ruffians and assassins who are now, or were a short time since, actually employed on the detective force of this city. One notorious *capeta*, when arrested, coolly invited his captors to peruse a document which he carried, signed by the chief of police, and he was immediately set at liberty. At another time a band of *capociras* was creating a great street disturbance, and it was found that its leader was a member of the secret detective force. And it is now charged by the *Jornal do Commercio* that a notorious cutthroat who was under arrest for a recent assassination when the present chief of police took charge of his office, was soon afterwards set at liberty and then put on the detective force. We are in no position to verify the accuracy of these grave charges, nor is it within our province to do so, but the united action of our colleagues in the matter is conclusive proof to our mind that there is substantial basis for all the charges made. And more than this, it is clearly evident to even a casual observer that never have the lawless elements of this city been so bold as at the present time. Assassinations, attempts to kill, and other crimes of a capital character are of so frequent occurrence as to inspire well grounded fears for the security of life; while the lesser crimes of assault, robbery, burglary, fraud, etc., are of daily occurrence in every part of the city. The chief of police says that property and life were never more secure than now—a statement which the daily records certainly do not support. Within our experience the disturbances and raids of the *capociras* have never been so frequent and so free from police interference as they have been within the last two months.

THE comparative immunity enjoyed by the criminals and disorderly characters of this capital, and the apparent helplessness of the police authorities to bring them under proper control, once more raises the question as to the necessity of a better police force, and a more efficient judicial process for their trial and punishment. Instead of employing striplings and criminals for policemen, care should be taken to secure strong resolute men, who should be kept under rigid discipline, and who should be well paid for their service. And then, to preserve their self-respect and *esprit du corps*, the law should be rigidly enforced against all offenders placed under arrest. Nothing so weakens a policeman's vigilance as the knowledge that the thieves and ruffians arrested by him will soon be discharged "without a stain on their characters." And if the leaders of these outlaws are to enjoy the confidence of those in high authority and to enjoy immunity from arrest and punishment, what further interest can a policeman have in trying to repress disorder? Poor and inefficient as the police force of this city has been, there has been more than sufficient reason for it in the wretched pay given them and the humiliations heaped upon them by the shameless protection granted to law-breakers by their superiors and in the courts. And then, to supplement such a police force, the creation of a police court, with summary powers, is a matter of prime necessity. As a rule, trials by jury have become farcical in the extreme, and no longer serve the purpose for which they were created. In the majority of cases they serve to defeat the ends of justice and thus become the agents under which criminals, aided by sharp jury lawyers, can defy the law in perfect security. Of all cities, Rio de Janeiro stands most in need of summary police courts, presided over by police justices, and invested

with all necessary powers for the trial of the hundreds of petty criminals which infest her streets. Thefts, burglaries and assaults have become so common that unless some measure of this kind be soon adopted, the law-abiding citizens will have no alternative but the execution of justice for themselves.

THE Emperor's birthday, on the 2nd instant, was celebrated by the municipal council by the liberation of 133 slaves, the funds having been contributed by private parties for that purpose. The total amount thus contributed was 34,925\$, of which 30,000\$ was from some person unknown, generally believed to be the Emperor himself. The average age of the 20 males liberated was 25 years and of the 113 females 29 years, the average prices paid for them being 284\$ for the first and 258\$ for the second. Under the terms of the Saraiva-Cotegipe law, these averages would have been 900\$ and 677\$ respectively, or nearly three times more than the prices actually paid. It will thus be seen that the law upon which so much time and eloquence was expended, and which was so carefully drawn up to please the irreconcilable slaveholders of the country, is really far less liberal than the people themselves. If any proof were needed to show how far this law is behind public sentiment, then this occurrence will serve admirably for that purpose. During the ceremony of conferring the letters of liberty upon the slaves, the Emperor is said to have expressed the wish that God would give him life to bestow liberty upon the last slave in Brazil. The sentiment in itself is a noble one, but His Majesty must know that the chances for that would now be far more certain had he taken a more decided stand in favor of abolition. He has thus far been trying to please both parties: to express vague wishes in favor of emancipation on the one side, to give assurances on the other that "vested interests" should not be prejudiced, and that time must be taken to effect the change. Had His Majesty been courageous enough to have insisted on unconditional emancipation in place of the law of 1871, Brazil would now have been past the crisis and, instead of the stagnation and hopelessness which is now seen on every side, she would be making rapid strides toward a sound and prosperous development. And we firmly believe that the loss incurred by such an unconditional emancipation in 1871, would have been less than what the country has thus far lost through this pernicious gradual emancipation. With the ideas which now rule, His Majesty will probably never see the liberation of the last slave in Brazil; on the contrary, he will probably see the final ruin of his country through this mistaken effort to indemnify reactionary planters for the surrender of an institution which has demoralized and weakened the whole nation.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN BRAZIL.

To the Editor:

Sir.—In your number of the 24th inst., referring to the subject above named and alluding to a letter written by me to the *Times*, and answered by Mr. Allen, as secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, you seem to enforce two essential points, viz.: the exactitude of the assertions of Mr. Allen, and your disapproval of the principle of indemnification in abolishing slavery.

It is obvious that Mr. Allen does not deny substantially the proposition by me emitted, "that the Anti-Slavery Society had approved the principle of indemnification to the intent of emancipation," and this may

be inferred from the proper words of Mr. Allen himself, who says: "the Anti-Slavery Society has never adopted the principle that indemnification was a right."

I am sorry not to have at hand the proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Society and to be obliged to quote from memory; but I hope to be able to return soon to this topic.

As to indemnification in itself, the principle has since a long time been sustained by eminent men. But I will content myself with the enunciation of precedents in the United States and in England.

In the Senate of the great republic as far as 1825, Rufus King proposed that after the payment of the public debt, for which the public lands were pledged, the proceeds of the sales thereof should be applied to the emancipation of slaves within any of the United States.

In 1833, the English government brought forward a plan for abolishing slavery in the British colonies, and the first proposition was that the slaves after a probationship of ten years in order to prepare them for liberty, should be emancipated, and that the slave-holders should in compensation be accommodated with a loan of £15,000,000. The term of probationship was afterwards reduced to seven years and the sum of £15,000,000 was raised to £20,000,000, to be distributed no more as a loan, but as a gift, in order to compensate the slave-holders for every loss they might be supposed to suffer by the arrangement. At that time the press, praising the new law, declared that a nobler sacrifice of money to humanity and justice had never before been made by any nation.

The Brazilian law No. 3,270 of the 28th September of this year could certainly not have had a better model.

In the United States these principles can be retraced backwards even to Jefferson, the father of American democracy. The scheme of emancipation which Jefferson advocated would have provided against the war with the South. His idea was that all slaves born after the law should be entitled to freedom, just the same plan as that proposed in Brazil by Rio Branco. Jefferson, as it is known, was not merely a philanthropist, a philosopher, and a patriot, but also a strong practical statesman.

I believe that in modern history there is no precedent of any nation in peaceful times refusing to sanction directly or indirectly the principle of indemnification in the abolition of slavery.

Hoping that in consensuous harmony with the mission of the press, of which you are in Brazil one of the most important representatives, having at your command a large publicity abroad, you will be so kind as to open space in your first number to the above considerations. I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

DR. ERNESTO FERREIRA FRANÇA.

Rio de Janeiro, 27th Nov., 1885.

So far as this controversy relates to the meaning of Mr. Allen's words when he declared that "the Anti-Slavery Society has never adopted the principle that indemnification was a right," we can go no further. To our mind the distinction which Dr. França seeks to draw between the words "principle" and "right," does Mr. Allen an injustice and commits him to a statement which he had no intention of making and which his language does not imply. Of that, however, Mr. Allen is most competent to decide, as he will unquestionably do in due time.

In regard to the question of indemnification, we are quite ready to admit Dr. França's premise that "the principle has been sustained by eminent men." And

so has the slave trade and slavery itself "been sustained by eminent men," many even declaring them to be of divine origin, sanctioned by scripture, hallowed by ancient and modern usage, commended by experience, and well suited to the needs of a high state of civilization. But does that prove that the slave trade and slavery are humane and right? It took England twenty years to pass a law abolishing the slave trade, because it had the influence of high personages, wealthy planters and rich ship-owners against it, and also the carefully nurtured public opinion that such an act would ruin the colonies. If the opinions of eminent men, and among them royal dukes, peers, prelates, and literary men, are to be accepted as conclusive evidence, then the African slave trade should be in full force to-day! So likewise in the question of slavery. There never was a time in the history of the slavery agitation in either Great Britain or the United States when "eminent men" could not be found to chant its praises and defend its uses and advantages. If the opinions of great men on this subject are all that is necessary, then Brazil may cling to slavery and defend it with volumes of eloquent testimony in its behalf.

It is true that there were many who advocated indemnification both in England and the United States. Baxton voted for the £20,000,000 indemnity, but he did it "to save bloodshed," and not because he believed in the principle. And so did many others. These devoted men had been carrying on a long and arduous contest; they had been defeated again and again; they then saw an opportunity for putting an end to slavery by making a pecuniary sacrifice—and they promptly did it. England was rich enough to make the gift and did it without any great inconvenience; while the men who received the blood money, found in it no balm for the legacies of vice, self-indulgence, thriftlessness and sensuality which they had inherited from long years of slavery. But because England paid so great an indemnity, which Mr. Cory laughingly justifies on the ground that it enabled the British people to be "once for all, rid of its planters," does Dr. França hold that Brazil is prepared to do just the same? Can Brazil do it as easily, and with no greater burden upon the people?

There has been one signal instance of emancipation without indemnification which Dr. França should not overlook—that of the United States. The large number of slaves so liberated and the enormous sacrifices attending it, which were caused by one of the costliest wars ever known, all rendered it more difficult and dangerous than it possibly can be in Brazil. But yet, what have been the results? Instead of looking up the views of Rufus King, let Dr. França consider what an impetus has been given to the agricultural, mining and manufacturing industries in the South, and then conclude, if he can, that all this would have happened under the system of gradual, indemnified, emancipation which Brazil is now trying to carry out.

As to the ethics of the question, there is no possible justification for such indemnification. That the non-slaveholders, the poor people and the foreigners of the country should be obliged to indemnify slave-holders for the surrender of an unjust and barbarous practice which has served only to benefit themselves at the cost of everyone else, is a proposition which we can not accept, nor can we find any justification for such a policy. If slavery is right, then let it be continued; but if wrong, then let its penalties fall upon those who are responsible. The poorer classes, upon

whom the burdens of this indemnification will fall heaviest, are those who have really suffered most from the unequal competition of slave labor; to now ask them to contribute further from their slender earnings to swell the spoils of the slave-holder is a refinement of injustice which should not be tolerated. Let those who have received benefits from slavery, bear the costs of its abolition; upon none other should one single burden fall from the rigid suppression of this foul crime against humanity. — Ed. News.

DUTIES IN GOLD.

To the Editor:

Sir.—In your issue of the 24th ulto. you advocate the payment in gold of customs duties. I presume you refer to import duties alone, and on this presumption, agree with you that, under the existing state of financial affairs here, such a resolution on the part of Treasury officials would be most advisable for reasons you clearly point out. Of the practicability of such a modification in present usages, however, I am somewhat doubtful. To meet payments in gold at the custom house, importers would have to tender, in nearly every case, English sovereigns; for Brazil possesses no gold coinage of appreciable value in such a question, and it being a well-known fact, that, *knowingly*, the Bank of England will not pay out for export *new* sovereigns, but only those that have been in currency for a greater or less period, but of legal weight, the Brazilian custom houses in receiving these at the par of 27d, or 8888g per sovereign, would be exposed to the loss by abrasion upon the sovereigns paid in, if these were remitted in specie to England for the settlement of foreign engagements, for they would there be received by weight, and the loss by abrasion deducted. There would, in fact, be offered an inducement to import light sovereigns into Brazil, and unless the gold paid into the custom houses was subjected to the delay in the verifying of weight, the government would certainly lose by the transaction. It seems to me, therefore, that actual payments in gold would be out of the question. How to combine the advantages of collecting duties in gold and to avoid the loss by abrasion of foreign coin, is the question. The only solution seems to be that foreign coin should be deposited in the Mint, there weighed, and certificates issued of its value, expressing this in Brazilian gold coin at par. These certificates would be receivable in payment of duties and might be issued in convenient sums, while fractions could be delivered in silver coin, which would necessarily be receivable at the custom houses in payment of fractions. For example: 1,000 sovereigns weighed out at the Mint are worth 8,868\$800; certificates could be issued for 8,850\$000 and 18\$800 paid over in silver and nickel.

The foreign coin would then either be melted down into bars, the most convenient form for export, and remitted to London to meet obligations, or paid out in specie here, so far as possible, in taking exchange, or in meeting domestic engagements payable in gold. The expense of re-melting the coin and casting it into bars would be no greater than the loss by abrasion, packing, freight and insurance on remitting the coin to London. Were Brazil a gold producing country, in the usual sense of the word, the deposit of bars against certificates would meet the case, but the gold produced is generally the property of foreigners, and must be exported. It is quite possible that gold duties and the accompanying difficulties are so distant that this discussion is more than premature, but as you seem to believe the matter may be suddenly sprung upon importers, I venture to suggest that

the difficulties are likely to be great unless the question be thoroughly ventilated before decisive action is taken.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Rio, 25th Nov., 1885.

P. S.—If it be objected that the proposed melting and casting operations would greatly increase the expenses of the Mint, I can only reply that the amount voted for this department, 184,000\$, would seem incompatible with the printing of a few postage and revenue stamps. Probably a change from printing to minting would not greatly increase this expense.

From the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, November 4th.

THE PORT OF PARAIBA.

In his latest report, Mr. Agnew, British vice-consul at Paraíba, expresses regret that little or nothing is being done to improve the condition of the port at that place. It appears that the navigation of the river is becoming more and more difficult, resulting from the continual deposits of mud and debris occasioned by the heavy and frequent floods which descend during the winter months from the interior, and it is with difficulty that vessels drawing 14 feet to 15 feet can enter the port to discharge during spring tides, and then, even under favorable circumstances, the navigation of 13 miles from the entrance is dangerous, and in some cases vessels have received serious damage. The cost of pilotage is very great; the time frequently lost waiting for favorable wind and tide is considerable, and very prejudicial to shipping interests. These difficulties, however, might be easily remedied by utilizing what nature has so well supplied in the port of Cabedello, situate at the entrance to the river Paraíba, well sheltered, and with sufficient depth of water to permit the safe entrance of vessels of any draft. With the view of developing these natural resources the Brazilian government granted a concession to the Conde D'Eu Railway Company for the construction of a line from Paraíba to Cabedello, and it was expected that a commencement would be made with this important work, by which the capital and the provinces of the country would be brought into immediate intercourse with the commercial world by means of an efficient and excellent port. This improvement has been delayed owing to some local influences, suggesting the possibility of an increase to the prosperity of the capital, resulting from the development of the port of Cabedello, but, in Mr. Agnew's opinion, individual interests must sooner or later succumb to what is without doubt for the commercial benefit of the country at large. Meanwhile, however, matters remain as before.

CRICKET AT S. PAULO.

The following is the score of a match played at São Paulo on the 14th November between eleven of the Campinas club (C. C. C. and A. S. Club) and eleven of Santos and São Paulo. Mr. George Kennedy is captain of the Campinas Cricket and Athletic Sports Club.

SÃO PAULO.

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
1 J. Gray, b. Richardson	2 c. Church, b. G. Pudney	5	
2 R. Gray, c. do			
3 b. G. Pudney, 13	b. G. Pudney, 0		
3 Holworthy, c. Kennedy, b. G. Pudney, 2	b. Kennedy, 23		
4 Miller, b. G. Pudney, 0	c. Inpitt, b. Kennedy, 35		
5 Wright, run out, 0	b. Kennedy, 0		
6 Biever, b. Richardson, 0	c. Church, b. Kennedy, 1		
7 Pelli, do 0	b. Kennedy, 0		
8 Riley, do 10	b. w. b. Kennedy, 0		
9 Davidson, do 0	c. T. Pudney, b. do, 1		
10 Fox, b. Kennedy, 2	b. Kennedy, 0		
11 Sherwood, not out, 0	not out, 0		
Extras, 6	Extras, 5		
	35		59

CAMPINAS C. C.

1st innings.	
1 Richardson, b. Miller, 12	
2 Impett, b. w. b. Miller, 3	
3 T. Pudney, b. Miller, 0	
4 Kennedy, do 3	
5 G. Pudney, c. J. Gray, b. Miller, 7	
6 Church, do 0	
7 Williamson, c. Wright, b. J. Gray, 7	
8 Cole, c. Davidson, b. Miller, 0	
9 Mather, do 8	
10 Swinerd, c. J. Gray, b. Miller, 0	
11 Smallbone, not out, 0	
Extras, 13	
	53

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A planter near Vassouras, Rio de Janeiro, recently freed 40 slaves unconditionally.

—A local paper of Cataguanes, province of Minas Geraes, says that the coffee blossoming in that municipality this year was extraordinary.

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 27th ulto. says that Sr. P. Rampi, an immigration agent, has been arrested in S. Paulo, charged with fraud (*estelionato*).

—The municipal revenue of Victoria, the capital of Espirito Santo, during the fiscal year 1884-85 amounted to 22,943\$989, and the expenditures 22,726\$420.

—The conservative voters of the 1st district, Espirito Santo, are objecting to the candidate for the Chamber of Deputies supported by the vice-president of the province.

—The president of São Paulo has called upon the inspector of public health in that province for sanitary statistics with which to contest the injurious reports circulating in Italy.

—Several municipalities in southern Minas were visited by severe hailstorms during the week before last, from which considerable damage to the coffee plantations is said to have resulted.

—An epidemic of measles in the municipality of Itajubá, Minas Geraes, has caused the death of 93 children within a period of one month. A number of adults have also lost their lives from the same disease.

—It is now said that the time has expired within which the province of São Paulo was to execute a contract for the improvement of the port of Santos, and that the execution of that enterprise now reverts to the imperial government.

—A slave insurrection took place on the plantation of Sr. Araújo Lima, near Belém do Descalvado, São Paulo, on the 23rd ult. The overseer was killed. At last accounts 24 of the slaves were under arrest, having voluntarily surrendered themselves.

—According to some of our São Paulo exchanges there is a rumor current that the minister of agriculture is favorable to the leasing of the Ypanema iron works. It was hoped that the rumor was well founded, as the usefulness of that establishment under official management is decidedly problematical. The report has since been denied.

—We take pleasure in recommending the *Bacpendyano*, of Caxambá, Minas Geraes, as one of the best of our provincial exchanges. It is a small paper, but its editor has the true idea of journalism—the collection of local news and discussion of local matters. Many of our exchanges, we regret to say, quite overlook the importance of these local occurrences.

—The crop reports from São Paulo are becoming somewhat confusing. Occasionally a report comes of a severe storm in which the flowers and young fruit are knocked off; then, again, the next news is to the effect that the sun is scorching the orchards and that the outlook is bad, even for a small crop. From the best accounts, however, there is yet no occasion for us to revise the estimates given of a large crop.

—By a decree dated the 19th ulto. the president of the province of Rio de Janeiro approved the provincial budget law. The revenue is estimated at 5,880,418\$849 and the expenditure is fixed at 6,487,505\$870 of the former, the duty on coffee is expected to produce 2,051,361\$700, and the Cantagallo railway 1,636,200\$; of the latter, 236,400\$ are subsidies and guaranteed interest, 494,568\$ interest on funded and floating debt, 239,820\$ for the next two payments to the Visconde de Nova Friburgo on account of the purchase of the Cantagallo railway, and 1,336,200\$ for the expenses of the same railway. For repairing churches 230,206\$943 are voted, and 1,008,790\$ for public instruction. To meet the deficit and an unliquidated balance from 1882 to 1884 of 417,347\$, the president is authorized to issue *apólices*, or make other credit operations.

—In a speech made recently in the provincial assembly of Rio Grande do Sul, Sr. Carlos von Koseritz alluded to a recent work, organized by Sr. Graciano de Azambuja, respecting provincial colonies, from which he extracted some data which may be presented as an example to other provinces that they may be stimulated to like action. The province has four colonies: Santa Cruz, Santo Angelo, Nova Petropolis and Mont'Alverne, the expense with which since their commencement amounts to 1,240,000\$.

—A communication published in a São Paulo paper dated the 26th ulto., says a party of three men in a canoe on the Tietê river saw a curious animal, which they thought was dead, floating on the water. They paddled up to within about 20 metres of the creature and discovered it had a head like a two or three year old steer, the nose being narrower and pointed, the color was bay, no hair, and it had flat and curved horns like sheep. It did not smell like perfumery, and instead of fleeing from the boat, approached it and diving occasionally followed the navigators for a quarter of an hour, when it gave up the chase and disappeared. We have no means of knowing what the canoe men had been drinking.

—The receipts of the Pará postoffice in October amounted to 6,006\$695.

—The October receipts of the Mantos custom house amounted to 108,359\$394.

—The October receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 176,601\$364.

—The defalcation in the police accounts at Maranhão, at latest advices, is increased to 5,000\$.

—A defalcation of about 1,000\$ was recently found in the revenue collector's office at Souré, Pará.

—The October receipts of the Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, custom house were 288,531\$702.

—The heat has recently been very intense throughout the province of São Paulo, causing considerable damage to the plantations.

—A further examination into the accounts of the revenue office at Santarem, Pará, reduces the defalcation to 3,000\$.

—The impending inauguration of the electric light is still hanging over the city of Rio Claro. The last date mentioned is the 5th December.

—The October receipts of the Espirito Santo postoffice were 314\$829, and the expenditures 1,529\$597. Rather a small showing for a whole province!

—The *Diario de Noticias* of the 1st mentions the death of a convict in a Minas Geraes gaol from the inordinate use of honey! Fancy a convict living on honey; perhaps he had milk also.

—An extract from a Macéio paper, published in the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 29th ulto., says that a defalcation of 36,288\$ had been discovered at the treasury agency of Jaraguá, Alagoas.

—The Pará provincial assembly has voted additional credits to the current year's budget to an aggregate of 504,971\$340. Of this amount 410,183\$568 goes to public works, and 53,106\$663 to navigation enterprises.

—According to the *Artista* of Rio Grande, that city now possesses only 734 slaves, divided among 396 owners. With so small a slave population Rio Grande ought not to let the present month pass without freeing every one of them.

—The well-known manufacturers of coffee machinery, MacLardy & Co., are constructing a large pavilion on the Campinas exhibition grounds for their machinery exhibit. It is expected that this part of the exhibition will be a very interesting one.

—The last session of the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly seems to have been *sui generis*. It passes a law for a topographical survey but provides no funds to execute this and abolishes tolls without furnishing any substitute for these, which are included in the budget. The president has fortunately seen the incongruities of these erratic movements and has vetoed the bills.

—There has been much disorder recently at Ilhéos, province of Bahia, because of some local political quarrels. The whole district was practically under the domination of outlaws for a time, but a military force sent there recently has succeeded in partially restoring order. Four of the outlaws have been arrested and an investigation is now being prosecuted. At latest accounts a band of 30 men were encamped near Lagôa to intimidate the authorities.

—An immigration society is being formed in São Paulo with a capital of 200,000\$ of which Dr. Martinho Prado Junior is the incorporator. After the society is finally organized, the Dr. intends to go to Italy and the Azores to look after the immigrants himself. The best wish that we have for the scheme is that the Dr. may be sent back home with a polite reminder to have the laws and practices of this country changed somewhat before seeking for laborers in Europe.

—Further developments in the S. Bernardo fraud on colonists go to show that several of the poor immigrants have lost their receipts which they sent to the provincial government as proof that they had paid for their homes. One of them swears that he went to the manager of the colony, Leopoldo José da Silva, to show him his receipt when he had been advised to pay for his lot, and that Silva then took the paper and tore it up before his eyes. The dissatisfied colonists were kept down by a police force from São Paulo.

—A communication published in a São Paulo paper dated the 26th ulto., says a party of three men in a canoe on the Tietê river saw a curious animal, which they thought was dead, floating on the water. They paddled up to within about 20 metres of the creature and discovered it had a head like a two or three year old steer, the nose being narrower and pointed, the color was bay, no hair, and it had flat and curved horns like sheep. It did not smell like perfumery, and instead of fleeing from the boat, approached it and diving occasionally followed the navigators for a quarter of an hour, when it gave up the chase and disappeared. We have no means of knowing what the canoe men had been drinking.

—The average cost of male black ivory in the capital of the empire appears to be about 280\$ but in Magé, province of Rio de Janeiro, only a few hours journey from the capital, the same goods cost the emancipation fund 690\$. Now, why not export male slaves from one to the other market? There are millions in it.

—The recent law passed by the Rio de Janeiro provincial assembly, and signed by the president on the 21st ulto., provides that a company may be organized to introduce immigrants into the province with free passages for these over provincial railways, or by subsidized railways and navigation companies, to their chosen destination, (this favor is granted to all and every similar association); the owners of suitable cultivated lands, or proper for cultivation, who divide their properties into lots of 10 hectares for sale to immigrants will be entitled to 20\$ per head for each immigrant established; this subsidy will be paid 90 days after the immigrant is settled, the government will examine the lands and into the price, etc. The old story!

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Bahia Central railway September traffic receipts were 27,142\$620, and expenses 34,421\$220.

—The Paulista company is at work removing obstructions in the Rio Mogy-guaçu at a place called Escarampa.

—By decree dated 18th ulto., the final surveys and estimates of the Alto Mariahé branch of the Leopoldina railway were approved.

—The fiscal engineer reports the traffic receipts of the Rio Claro, S. Paulo, railway in September at 39,170\$080, and expenses 21,771\$075.

—The São Paulo railway has been authorized to increase its rolling stock by 100 open trucks, and to include the cost in traffic expenses.

—The October traffic receipts of the Macaé and Campos railway were 140,829\$, of which 17,174\$280 from passengers and 112,896\$620 from goods. Expenses are not given.

—On the 29th ulto. the minister of agriculture refused the application of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway to increase its guaranteed capital by 582,163\$416.

—The September traffic receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway were 7,406\$530, of which passengers paid 1,490\$050, and goods 5,395\$580. The expenses were 18,597\$990.

—The September traffic receipts of the Great Western railway were 14,991\$800, of which 7,186\$770 from passengers and 6,595\$140 goods. The expenses for the same month were 26,077\$710.

—In August the traffic receipts of the Bahia and San Francisco railway extension (government line) were 30,135\$530 and expenses 41,005\$140. In September the receipts were 10,976\$800 and expenses 21,458\$991.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 1st hints that the D. Thezeza Christina railway has been authorized to increase its guaranteed capital 186,000\$, which amount was expended in works not included in the estimates.

—A train was derailed on the Baturité railway, Ceará, on the 24th ult., which resulted in the smashing up of a large part of all the rolling stock of the line. It is thought that the traffic of the road will be seriously impeded for some time to come because of a lack of cars.

—We may have overlooked it, but we can not recall having seen any notice that the great dead-end locomotive built by the Baldwin Works for the Dom Pedro II railway is in service. Perhaps one of our daily colleagues will let us know if it is employed on the line.

—The decree fixing the gauge of the D. Pedro II railway extension beyond Lafayette (Queluz) at one metre is dated the 21st ulto. There is much dissatisfaction expressed at this decision of the government and the Minas senators will attack it when the Chambers meet.

—The São Paulo company has consented to issue excursion tickets from São Paulo to Campinas during the exposition at the latter place at the half fare rate of 8\$000, the ticket to be good during the ten days following the opening of the same. The arrangement is still dependent upon the consent of the Paulista company.

—On the 17th ulto. the minister of agriculture addressed an *aviso* to the fiscal engineer of the Minas and Rio railway of the same tenor as that sent to the fiscal of the Great Western railway, viz., that no charge can be made upon traffic expenses for forming a reserve fund. As to an item of 23,555\$580 alleged by the representative of the company to have been expended in London, the minister endorses the refusal of the examiners of the accounts to recognize this, owing to the absence of vouchers, which the company must present and which will be demanded in Europe by the agents of the government.

LOCAL NOTES

—Beginning on the 7th inst. the downward train from Petropolis will leave at 7 a.m.

—The minister of empire has given free entry to vessels sailed from Marseilles after the 7th November.

—The municipal chamber has had its attention called to the illegal licences granted by it to sellers of lottery tickets. The minister of empire called, and the chamber threw up its hands. Hadn't even a pair.

—On the 25th ulto. a report was current that Councillor João Alfredo, president of S. Paulo, had advised the government that either he or the chief of police must resign. The report turned out to be a mere canard.

—The Court, it is announced, withdraws to the shady retreats of Petropolis to-day, whither will also go the diplomatic corps and many of the most prominent people of the city. For the next three or four months, Petropolis will be the gayest city in Brazil.

—Notwithstanding that decree No. 9,015 of September 15th, 1883, forbids the occupation by government servants of two places, the minister of finance on the 3rd ult. asked his colleague of agriculture what objection there was to postmasters serving as Treasury agents in the province of Parahyba.

—By an *aviso* dated 21st ult. the minister of agriculture advises his colleague at the Treasury that the Ceará Harbor Improvement Company had constructed no part of the works, and, if we understand the wording, desires a stop to be put upon the payment of the interest guarantee.

—On the afternoon of the 25th ult. two Russian sailors under the influence of drink made things lively in the Rua do Ouvidor, our swell street, and all the whistling of the assembled crowd of spectators proving futile to produce a policeman, the citizens present finally conducted the sailors to a neighboring station house. No police in the Rua do Ouvidor at 4 o'clock p.m.!

—The 2nd inst. was the birthday of the Emperor, who completed his sixtieth year. In honor of the day, and by means of subscriptions, the municipal chamber restored to liberty 133 slaves, 20 men and 113 women, at a cost of 34,925\$. After the ceremony of delivering the papers, the Emperor is reported to have said that he hoped to live long enough to deliver free papers to the last slave in the empire. We heartily endorse the wish, for under present laws His Majesty will live to a very green old age.

—A new daily has made its appearance here under the title *A Vanguarda* and with a programme that covers everything good and opposes everything bad. One interesting feature is the announcement that no issue will be made on Mondays and the days following holidays because the proprietors propose to give their employees their Sundays and holidays. It proposes to tell the truth on all questions of religion, which in itself is a task never yet accomplished by any newspaper. The *Vanguarda* has made a brilliant start, but

—A daily colleague recently charged the police with sending to plantations the children picked up in our streets as vagabonds. The chief of police denies the truth of the charge and says the judges of the orphan's courts appoint the guardians of these children and the police merely execute the orders of these judges. After the disgraceful occurrences under a former chief in this very same matter, it is to be hoped that the judges use the necessary care in appointing these guardians, which does not seem to have been the case previously.

—Under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church a lyceum has been organized here, and the first monthly meeting was held on the evening of the 26th ult. in the chapel at the Largo do Cattede. Mr. H. Clay Armstrong, United States consul general, explained the purposes of the lyceum, which by a course of reading offers entertainment and instruction to its members. We wish all success to the society, and this will doubtless be secured through the efforts of its officers, who are: Mr. H. C. Armstrong, president; Rev. J. J. Ransom, vice president; Mr. H. F. C. Robe and Rev. J. L. Kennedy, secretaries, and Mr. C. G. Shalders, treasurer.

—By a despatch dated the 24th ult. the minister of empire informs the president *pro tem* of the municipal chamber that municipal properties and revenue can not be attached for the payment of debts for the following reasons: because the properties are inalienable without permission of the government or provincial legislatures; because the revenue must be applied to meet such expenses as are approved by government and assemblies under the budgets presented, among which debts from former fiscal years are included; because the budgets as approved would be disturbed, or nullified, if a part of the revenue was withdrawn to meet debts not therein specified; and, finally, because municipal property is like that of the nation, which may not be attached. From which it would appear that a municipal chamber, by omitting an appropriation, may delay the payment of a debt for a long time.

November 25.		
1	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,700 000
2	" do	1,103 000
20	" do	109½ %
21	" do	%
5	" do Prov. Rio Grande.....	203 %
17	" do do	104 %
18	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 800\$.....	174 000
19	" Cantagreira & Co.....	470 000
80	Nervios Martinicos	200 500
64	hyp. notes Banco C. Real do Brazil (gold \$%)	91 000 91 500
<hr/>		
November 26.		
139	Six per cent. apolices.....	1,104 000
200\$	" do	110 %
500\$	Gold Loan 1868 6%.....	1,499 000
23	Banco Brasil	250 000
24	Cacerende R. R. 800\$.....	174 000
14	deb. Leopoldina R. R. 800\$.....	174 000
12	Jardim Botânico tramway.....	145 000
10	Pernambuco Insua.....	140 000
59	Nova Pernambuco Insua.....	140 000

and 600 casks per *Durkoppfen* from London to dealers, 1 and 1000 receipts were 6,267 casks British, against 13,670 casks of all kinds for the same month last year.

Coal.—Receipts have been:

964 tons per	<i>Royal Tar</i>	from Cardiff
887 "	<i>Toblen Hanes</i>	do
2,138 "	<i>Reciprocity</i>	do
1,741 "	<i>Cenote</i>	do
2,326 "	<i>Charles Bat</i>	do
1,019 "	<i>Nymphæa</i>	do
564 "	<i>Rosita</i>	do
1,456 "	<i>Tala</i>	do
1,350 "	<i>Heavy</i>	do
773 "	<i>Christina</i>	do
587 "	<i>Diana</i>	do

The *Proclitus* from Cardiff brought 12,049 bricks of pattern, the weight of which is not given. Receipts in November were 2,209 tons, all British, against 23,529 tons in the same month last year.

Hay.—No receipts. In November we received 4,030 bales against 3,414 bales in November, 1884.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,000 bags per *Lylius* from London and brokers quote the market firm at about 98600 per bn for invoices. Receipts in November were only 2,000 bags of foreign rice.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 23.

43 tons from Cadix; barks for Pelotas.

NEW YORK.—Amer lug *Benny Dent*; 546 tons; Cole; 65 d; sundries to order.

—Br bk *Maud Samwell*; 593 tons; Noble; 82 d; sundries to order.

OPERA.—Br lug *VIGILANT*—Port lug *Trueviray*; 311 tons; Cad; 30 d; sundries to order.

ROSARIO.—Br bk *Royal Avela*; 3,5 tons; Fry; 21 d; wheat to order.

Ginelli & Co.

NOV. 24.

LONDON.—Nor bk *Fevda*; 611 tons; Nielsen; 57 d; cement to order.

CARPIUS.—Br ship *Reciprocity*; 1599 tons; Jones; 43 d; coal to order.

—Br ship *Cenote*; 1215 tons; Williams; 44 d; coal to order.

Wilson Sons & Co

NOV. 25

CARDIFF.—Nor bk *Nymphæa*; 699 tons; Eriksen; 62 d; coal to Kahle & Neelander.

—Br ship *Charles Bat*; 1431 tons; Munn; 60 d; coal to order.

Wilson Sons & Co

Exports.

FARMACIA - *Port Ing* *Boerhaave*: 200 tons; Almeida: 61
 codfish to Madrid, Indies & Bagoes.
 QUAKANTINE - *Sweed Ing* *Levander*: 307 tons; Funderl:
 55 ds from Cadiz; bound for Pelotas.
 — *Nor hg* *Nirio*: 166 tons; Gabrielsen: 35 ds from Cad
 bound for Pelotas.
 ELIAH *ht Sal* - *Port Ing* *Joven Alberto*: 430 tons; Mole
 35 ds, salt to C. Abranches & Co
 NOV. 26.
 LASSON - *Port bk* *Imprunzio*: 645 tons; Petros: 50 ds; salt
 Barbosa Co & Co
 BARCELONA *via Sta* CATHARINA - *Spain hg* *Crusé* A
 Grandet: 108 tons; Ministry: 50 ds; wine to José A
 miguera.
 NOV. 27.
 CARDIFF - *Nor bk* *Idaz*: 450 tons; Andersen: 61 ds; coal
 João Correia Pinheiro.
 QUAKANTINE - *Sweed Ing* *Atle*: 279 tons; Lindstrom: 47
 fonn Cadiz; salt to order
 NOV. 28.

LONDON—Nor bk *Dankheff*; 620 tons; Rolfen; 60 ds; sundries to Walter, Hime & Co.

CARHFF—Nor bk *Dredan*; 449 tons; (thlsen; 48 ds; sundries to order.

CARHFF—Nor bk *Messiah*; 595 tons; Fries; 88 ds; sundries to order.

OSHTRO—Rear bk *Nora Sympathia*; 393 tons; Lobos; 555 sundries to Manoel José Monteiro Braga.

NOV. 29.

CARHFF—Br ship *Henry*; 1935 tons; Thompson; 63 ds; sundries to Royal Mail Co.

NOV. 30.

GENOA—Ital bk *Turisti*; 958 tons; Carbanini; 86 ds; sundries to A. Gouella.

DECEMBER 1.

CARHFF—Nor schr *Reform*; 107 tons; Larsen; 46 ds; sundries to master, bound to Pelotas.

DEC. 3.
 CARRIAGE—Nor bk *Hafsfjord*; 497 tons; Dahl; 54 ds; con
 D Pedro H railway.
 —Sweil bk *Caristina*; 529 tons; Andersen; 50 ds; con
 Messageries Maritimes
 —Nor bk *Dana*; 469 tons; Gundersen; 48 ds, con
 order

CADIZ—Nor hk *W'ithen Fox*; 385 tons: Kinnison: 59
salt to order.

GASP—Br lug *Electra*; 158 tons: Le Sueur: 68 ds: coo
in Bagdadesh & Basses.

PASADENA—Br hg *Hete*; 236 tons: Careand; 53 ds: coo
to order.

PASADENA—Br hk *Andrew Reid*; 748 tons: Treland: 55
in distress; bound for England.

NEWPORT—Nor hk *Laudho*; 341 tons: Skjolestad: 52
coal to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

NOVEMBER 24

St. THOMAS—Swed hk *Maria*; 284 tons: Pohlson: balla
PARANAGUA—Gree lug *Graf Eulenberg*; 275 tons: H
zeuger: sundries.

NOV. 25

New YORK—Amer lug *T. R. Rabel*; 228 tons: Sav

ST. THOMAS—Sued ship *Hilma*; 901 tons; Gomenius & PERNANDINO—Amer ship *James A. Porland*; 645 tons.

NOV. 26

GALVESTON—Nor ship *Nor*; 581 tons; Steiner; coffee.

VALPARAISO—Nor ship *Cambaria*; 1320 tons; Berner; ballast.

PELOTAES—Dutch ship *Brondertrouw*; 181 tons; Happen; cargo.

NOV. 27.

CAPR TOWN—Sued ship *Lisboa*; 145 tons; Hakensens & PELOTAES—Nor ship *Brind*; 166 tons; Gabrielsen; same cargo.

—Sued ship *Vendy*; 307 tons; Fundal; do.

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EXTRA

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<i>Eachin</i> (Loading in Santos).....	" 15th

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" 17	Elbe	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres
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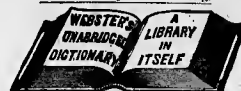
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The policy adopted by The Rio News at the outset was that of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had well-grounded convictions on political and economic questions, and as they believed that all such questions had a direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial enterprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy The Rio News has been successful even beyond all expectation.

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